

If you keep the soil moist, the seeds should sprout within 10 days, and you are on your way. If you have used the towel technique as described in the germinating section, whereby your seeds have already sprouted, plant the seedlings so as to cover the root, but not so deep that any leaves are covered.

The plants should be grown in this medium for approximately one month, and must have the minimum eight hours of sunlight each day, or the appropriate artificial light as described on page 30.

You are now ready to transplant the plants to their permanent home, whether it be indoors or outdoors, to develop them into good marihuana plants.

TRANSPLANTING TO AN OUTDOOR SITE

One should reread the section on SELECTING AN OUTDOOR SITE, pg.15 to understand what is required of an outdoor site.

1. Check with your local weather bureau to insure that the season of frosty nights has passed because the young plants will not withstand even a mild frost.
2. After having chosen a site, keep in mind that it is better to plant several small patches in a couple of locations rather than one big patch, because there is less danger of the crop being discovered by either the authorities or fellow farmers (a wild marihuana plant is free game), and less danger of your crop being destroyed accidentally by various predators.
3. Prepare the soil about two weeks before the planting by spading the area to a depth of about 1-1/2 feet and mixing the soil with a little fertilizer. Manure is a popular fertilizer in India, but it should be used sparingly on the less hardy *Cannabis americana* plants, because it tends to burn the young roots. Commercial chemical fertilizers are extremely injurious to cannabis as they upset the delicate resin (THC) producing properties of the plant. Use only organic fertilizers.
4. Cannabis grows best in neutral to slightly alkaline soil. The pH of your soil should be between 7 and 8. A soil testing kit can be obtained from your local nursery for about \$5.00, but I can't see paying the price. It is just as simple to take a sample to your local nursery and tell the clerk that you are an agricultural student writing a paper on local soil conditions. Ask about general soil conditions and, more specifically, about the sample in your hand. I have always found these people congenial and very helpful, and in return I have awarded them as much business as possible.
5. To enhance the soil, you might want to add a cup of hydrated lime per square yard of soil, and water it a few times to let the lime penetrate the soil.